

# **2008**

# **Asset Forfeiture Report**

**(Covers 2007)**

*Michigan Department  
of Community Health*



*Office of Drug Control Policy*

**Donald L. Allen, Jr., Director**  
**Office of Drug Control Policy**  
**Mental Health and Substance Abuse Administration**  
**Department of Community Health**

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STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH  
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR

JANET OLSZEWSKI  
DIRECTOR

June 23, 2008

Ms. Carol Morey Viventi  
Secretary of the Senate  
Michigan Senate  
P.O. Box 30036  
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Rich Brown  
Clerk of the House  
Michigan House of Representatives  
P.O. Box 30014  
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Ms. Viventi & Mr. Brown:

In accordance with MCL 333.7524a., I am pleased to present to the Michigan Legislature the 16<sup>th</sup> comprehensive report on asset forfeiture. Michigan's asset forfeiture program saves taxpayer money and deprives drug criminals of cash and property obtained through illegal activity. Michigan's law enforcement community has done an outstanding job of stripping drug dealers of illicit gain and utilizing these proceeds to expand and enhance drug enforcement efforts to protect our citizens.

During 2007, over \$27.9 million in cash and assets amassed by drug traffickers was forfeited and placed into the fight against drugs through the use of state and federal forfeiture laws. Extensive multi-agency teamwork is evident in this report. Considerable assets were obtained as the result of joint enforcement involving several agencies at the federal, state and local levels.

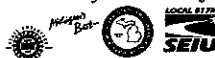
Forfeiture funds were used to further enforce drug laws by providing resources for drug enforcement personnel, needed equipment, undercover informant and investigative costs, and matching funds to obtain federal grants. Some of the forfeited assets were also used for drug and gang prevention education programs.

I commend our law enforcement community for the tremendous job they have done and submit this report for your information and review.

Sincerely,

Donald L. Allen, Jr.  
Director  
Office of Drug Control Policy

DA:rmf  
Attachment



## **FOREWORD**

This is the 16th annual Asset Forfeiture Report pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 333.7524a. This report is a compilation of forfeiture report forms and additional data submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy by Michigan law enforcement agencies. Of the 597 reports filed, 309 agencies reported receiving funds from forfeiture. During 2007, more than \$27.9 million in cash and property was seized under the state statute or by federal law, and put to use by law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys.

Michigan's statute requires the seizing agency to use forfeiture funds to enhance the agency's ability to enforce controlled substance laws. Funds forfeited in Michigan have been used as a source of match money to obtain federal drug enforcement grants, to purchase needed safety and surveillance equipment, to provide funds for undercover drug buys and to fund additional personnel dedicated to drug law enforcement.

Collaboration and coordination are hallmarks of Michigan's effort to overcome drug trafficking in our communities. A significant portion of the assets seized from drug dealers were obtained as a result of local, state and federal agencies working together. Michigan's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces are a good example of coordinated regional drug law enforcement aimed at dangerous drug dealers.

Nevertheless, while multijurisdictional efforts result in higher than average dollar amount seizures, the largest burden for drug enforcement falls on the shoulders of local police departments. Through hard work and determination, local police departments - with the support of local prosecutors in drug investigations and forfeiture proceedings - were responsible for 72 percent of all assets forfeited in Michigan in 2007.

Governor Granholm has directed the Office of Drug Control Policy to enhance accountability to the public for all funds related to drug education, prevention, treatment and enforcement. Michigan is building safe and drug-free communities. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement all play an essential role in our ability to continually fine-tune an appropriate and just response to the many problems associated with illegal drugs.

Please contact the Office of Drug Control Policy at (517) 373-4700 if you have any additional questions or concerns.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The primary goal of asset forfeiture is to deter and punish drug criminals by taking away the goods, property and money obtained through illegal activity. A secondary impact of this law is that it saves taxpayer money when forfeitures are utilized to support community drug enforcement and prevention.

Michigan's passage of asset forfeiture legislation has had an effect on drug enforcement statewide. Local police enforcement accounted for 72 percent of all forfeitures in 2007. Multijurisdictional task forces were awarded or shared in forfeiture awards of more than \$3.6 million. Task forces accounted for 13 percent of the total proceeds of state forfeitures. Sheriff Departments accounted for 14 percent, and Prosecuting Attorneys accounted for the remaining 1 percent. (Note: percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of reporting.)

The report provides statewide forfeiture sources, amounts seized and use of the forfeiture funds. Some commentary and explanations are offered for the findings.

While asset forfeitures will never replace state and local law enforcement appropriations due to the unpredictable nature of forfeiture levels and trends, these funds serve as a supplement and adjunct to enhance ongoing enforcement programs.

## **FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS**

State law provides two processes by which property can be forfeited:

1. If the property value is in excess of \$100,000, or the property was not seized under certain circumstances, a court proceeding must be instituted in Circuit Court to legally forfeit the property. Last year 1,407 Circuit Court proceedings were instituted and 1,162 were concluded.
2. More often, the property seized can be forfeited administratively. Unless the drug dealer or other parties can provide evidence of a valid legal interest in the property, the forfeiture process can be streamlined. Ninety-one percent (13,105) of the forfeitures in 2007 were filed administratively. Drug dealers do not contest many of these cases, as they often do not have a sufficient legitimate source of income to have legally obtained the property seized.

## FORFEITURE RECEIPTS

Proceeds available to criminal justice agencies through asset forfeitures in 2007 totaled a net amount of \$27,991,283, after costs were subtracted and federal sharing percentages were added into the total. Michigan statute allows for sharing between agencies when more than one law enforcement agency is involved in the investigation. All costs incurred in filing forfeiture claims may be deducted from the awarded amount. Through the United States Attorneys' offices in Michigan's eastern and western districts, federal law enforcement agencies shared forfeitures with state and local agencies. The relationships between state, local and federal enforcement agencies have been enhanced through this process. State statutes do not require the disclosure of federal sharing amounts; therefore, some entities may choose not to disclose shared federal amounts in their reports.

The following sections provide information regarding each reporting agency's source of gross proceeds and net gains after administrative costs.

	Gross Forfeiture by MI Statute	Federally Shared Forfeitures	State and Local Shared Forfeitures	Administrative Costs	Net Proceeds
<b>Local Police Agencies</b>	\$12,409,482	\$8,015,118	\$1,350,581	(\$1,681,433)	\$20,093,748
<b>Multijurisdictional Task Forces</b>	\$5,741,044	\$774,047	\$70,238	(\$2,912,405)	\$3,672,924
<b>Sheriff Departments</b>	\$3,549,963	\$1,503,017	\$184,235	(\$1,344,722)	\$3,892,493
<b>Prosecuting Attorneys</b>	\$344,355	\$0	\$11,628	(\$23,865)	\$332,118
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$22,044,844</b>	<b>\$10,292,182</b>	<b>\$1,616,682</b>	<b>(\$5,962,425)</b>	<b>\$27,991,283</b>

## FORFEITURE ANALYSIS

For purposes of this report, all forfeited items are classified as real property, conveyances, personal property or cash. Real property consists of single-family residences, multi-family residences, industrial, commercial and agricultural properties. Conveyances are considered automobiles, vessels and aircraft. Personal property is considered all personal effects. Cash also includes negotiable instruments.

The table below provides gross intake dollars by categories of property that can be seized pursuant to Michigan's forfeiture statute in 2007.

(2007 Figures: Amounts exclude any expense-related deductions or sharing percentages)

<b>Forfeiture Category</b>	<b>Local Police Agencies</b>	<b>Multijurisdictional Task Forces</b>	<b>Sheriff Departments</b>	<b>Prosecuting Attorneys</b>	<b>Total Forfeiture</b>
Real Property	\$195,335	\$531,298	\$51,200	\$0	\$777,833
Conveyances	\$1,389,422	\$835,730	\$463,546	\$29,040	\$2,717,738
Cash	\$10,584,430	\$3,703,000	\$3,010,416	\$228,346	\$17,526,192
Personal Property	\$240,295	\$671,016	\$24,801	\$86,969	\$1,023,081
<b>Total Amount Revenue</b>	<b>\$12,409,482</b>	<b>\$5,741,044</b>	<b>\$3,549,963</b>	<b>\$344,355</b>	<b>\$22,044,844</b>

Law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys seized and forfeited 24 single-family residential units; 3 agricultural land units; 3,149 motor vehicles; and, 6 vessels in the 2007 reporting year.

### USE OF FORFEITURE FUNDS

Under state law, forfeiture funds are to be used to enhance drug law enforcement. Michigan law enforcement agencies have applied forfeiture funds to improve drug enforcement in various ways. Numerous agencies report in the comments section that forfeiture funds provide resources to initiate, as well as to enhance, new aggressive drug enforcement activity that otherwise would not be undertaken.

The reporting agencies are requested to show the use of forfeiture funds in the six broad categories of personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant matching funds and other expenses. The three major uses of forfeiture funds are additional drug enforcement personnel, purchasing equipment and training.

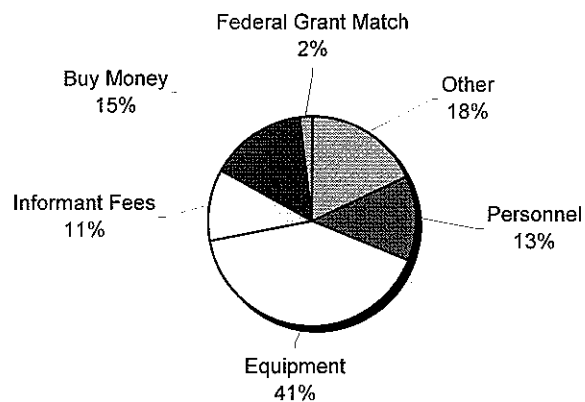
The following information relates only to those agencies completing the section of the report explaining how forfeiture funds were used to enhance controlled substance law enforcement efforts. The report requested the percentage of funds used or to be used for the categories indicated on the following page. Therefore, if an agency did not complete this section, the amount of net proceeds relating to that agency was removed from this comparison data. Eighty-four percent of the agencies reporting forfeitures completed the section on how forfeiture funds were spent.

The six categories covering the expenditures of forfeitures are explained below.

1. **Personnel:** Forfeiture funds are used to fund community policing officers, drug team personnel and street-level enforcement teams. Overtime for specific drug raids and street sweeps is common.
2. **Equipment:** Drug dealers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and, at times, better equipped than police. Updating safety, surveillance and other equipment is an important use of forfeiture funds. Federal funds are increasingly being utilized for personnel costs only, forcing agencies to find alternative funding sources for equipment.
3. **Federal Grant Match:** An important use of forfeiture funds is to provide matching funds for federal grants. These funds help increase the number of police, investigators and prosecutors dedicated to drug and drug crime enforcement. Multijurisdictional task forces rely heavily on federal funds to operate and these funds require a cash match.
4. **Informant Fees:** A small proportion of net proceeds are used for informant fees to assist in solving complex drug cases.
5. **Buy Money:** Making cases against drug dealers requires resources for undercover agents to make drug purchases, often over a period of time. Enforcement budgets may be inadequate for this expenditure. Forfeiture funds fill this gap and provide needed resources, especially for local police departments.
6. **Other:** Other expenses include training for narcotics officers; development of local prevention programs; operational expenses for multijurisdictional task forces; law reference materials for prosecutors; and, other extraordinary expenses.



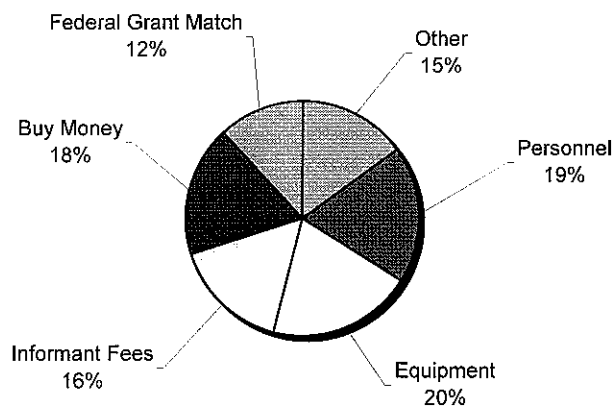
### Local Police Agencies



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

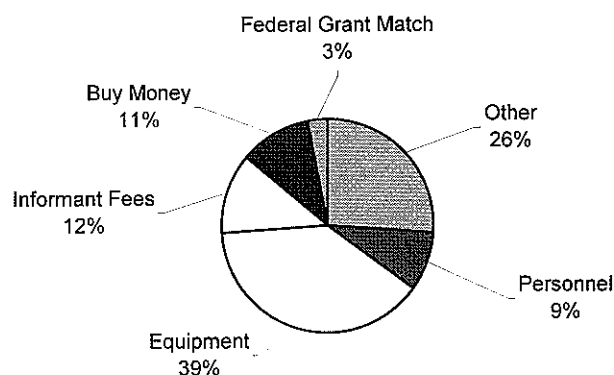
### Multijurisdictional Task Forces



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

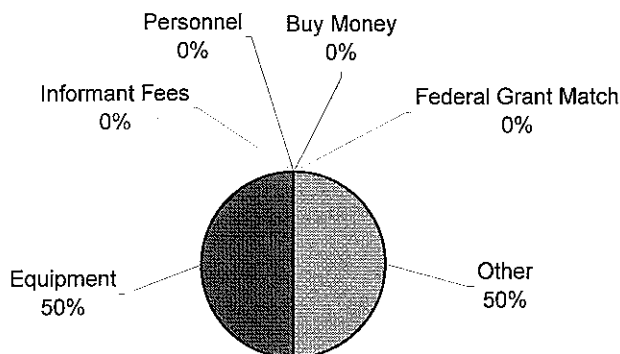
### Sheriff Departments



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

### Prosecuting Attorneys



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Prosecuting attorneys generally receive a percentage of each forfeiture as a fee for completing the proceeding. As a result, many prosecutors reported zero net proceeds, as the fees were consumed with the costs of completing the proceedings. Also, many prosecutors simply return the entire forfeiture to the agency initiating the proceeding. Those agencies with forfeiture income reported funding computer upgrades to assist with processing the forfeitures, and/or supporting a specific drug prosecutor.

## TREND ANALYSIS

Net total proceeds are presented by the year of each annual report.

	<b>Local Police Agencies</b>	<b>Multijurisdictional Drug Teams</b>	<b>Sheriff Departments</b>	<b>Prosecutor Offices</b>	<b>Total</b>
2007	\$20,093,748	\$3,672,924	\$3,892,493	\$332,118	\$27,991,283
2006	\$16,807,510	\$5,644,199	\$4,108,276	\$244,199	\$26,804,184
2005	\$12,116,456	\$5,446,520	\$3,893,435	\$224,612	\$21,681,023

## SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The forfeiture survey from the Office of Drug Control Policy was sent to 737 criminal justice agencies statewide. Eighty-one percent, or 597, of the agencies that received the request filed the form with the Office of Drug Control Policy. See chart below for specifics.

<b>Agencies (737 Agencies Statewide)</b>	<b>Number of Agencies Reporting Forfeitures</b>	<b>Number of Agencies Reporting NO Forfeitures</b>	<b>Number of Agencies that did not Report</b>	<b>Percentage of Non- Reports</b>
Local Police Agencies (543)	217	230	96	18%
Multijurisdictional (28)	28	0	0	0%
Sheriff Departments (83)	47	25	11	13%
Prosecuting Attorneys (83)	17	33	33	40%
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19%</b>

Please note this report is not considered to be inclusive of all forfeitures within the state for the following reasons:

- Forfeitures seized in previous years, yet awarded in the reporting year, may have inadvertently been left out of the reports.
- Not all entities reported and individuals preparing the reports may not have been aware of all proceeds required for disclosure.
- Many forfeiture proceedings involve multiple agencies and a portion may have been inadvertently left out, due to a misunderstanding of which agency would report the forfeiture.
- Agency may have reported after the deadline for data computation.
- Federal-shared forfeitures do not fall within the guidelines of the statute.

**APPENDIX A:  
STATE OF MICHIGAN - COUNTY ANALYSIS**

Asset forfeitures, by their very nature, are inconsistent from year to year. This report does not necessarily reflect this fact when an analysis is prepared on overall data. Therefore, this office has added an additional section analyzing the reports submitted by county.

Presented in the following pages is a county-by-county summary of the reports submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

County	Local Police				Sheriff & Prosecutors		
	2006	2007	Change		2006	2007	Change
Alcona	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$872	+ \$872
Alger	\$232	\$0	- \$232		\$615	\$5,300	+ \$4,685
Allegan	\$731	\$812	+ \$81		\$7,500	\$1,758	- \$5,742
Alpena	\$299	\$1,384	+ \$1,085		\$0	\$0	\$0
Antrim	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$664	+ \$664
Arenac	\$2,062	\$0	- \$2,062		\$19,430	\$1,145	- \$18,285
Baraga	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Barry	\$0	\$17,493	+ \$17,493		\$24,198	\$8,100	- \$16,098
Bay	\$42,189	\$96,000	+ \$53,811		\$5,491	\$7,749	+ \$2,258
Benzie	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,937	\$3,860	+ \$1,923
Berrien	\$123,064	\$111,901	- \$11,163		\$98,401	\$245,859	+ \$147,458
Branch	\$12,055	\$8,572	- \$3,483		\$13,186	\$4,679	- \$8,507
Calhoun	\$399,135	\$123,873	- \$275,262		\$17,321	\$11,831	- \$5,490
Cass	\$4,579	\$30,971	+ \$26,392		\$10,513	\$56,585	+ \$46,072
Charlevoix	\$500	\$0	- \$500		\$3,347	\$11,000	+ \$7,653
Cheboygan	\$683	\$0	- \$683		\$0	\$11,166	+ \$11,166
Chippewa	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Clare	\$290	\$2,140	+ \$1,850		\$0	\$1,183	+ \$1,183
Clinton	\$4,691	\$3,439	- \$1,252		\$16,976	\$8,105	- \$8,871
Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$3,088	\$686	- \$2,402		\$102	\$0	- \$102
Dickinson	\$275	\$0	- \$275		\$0	\$4,800	+ \$4,800
Eaton	\$166,127	\$1,700	- \$164,427		\$68,190	\$13,917	- \$54,273
Emmet	\$1,463	\$928	- \$535		\$0	\$1,530	+ \$1,530
Genesee	\$431,798	\$434,851	+ \$3,053		\$5,452	\$395,804	+ \$390,352
Gladwin	\$3,062	\$904	- \$2,158		\$3,053	\$3,200	+ \$147
Gogebic	\$458	\$7,614	+ \$7,156		\$2,348	\$0	- \$2,348

County	Local Police				Sheriff & Prosecutors		
	2006	2007	Change		2006	2007	Change
Grand Traverse	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Gratiot	\$0	\$149	+ \$149		\$0	\$145	+ \$145
Hillsdale	\$0	\$671	+ \$671		\$9,204	\$2,528	- \$6,676
Houghton	\$0	\$4,435	+ \$4,435		\$415	\$0	- \$415
Huron	\$3,465	\$907	- \$2,558		\$0	\$1,526	+ \$1,526
Ingham	\$1,068,043	\$129,951	- \$938,092		\$10,351	\$20,604	+ \$10,253
Ionia	\$1,030	\$5,597	+ \$4,567		\$0	\$11,015	+ \$11,015
Iosco	\$7,217	\$0	- \$7,217		\$0	\$0	\$0
Iron	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$1,060	+ \$1,060
Isabella	\$20,258	\$53,617	+ \$33,359		\$5,254	\$2,388	- \$2,866
Jackson	\$79,536	\$127,592	+ \$48,056		\$21,739	\$61,382	+ \$39,643
Kalamazoo	\$19,975	\$16,292	- \$3,683		\$14,940	\$2,688	- \$12,252
Kalkaska	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Kent	\$360,465	\$368,892	+ \$8,427		\$188,317	\$133,993	- \$54,324
Keweenaw	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$24,415	\$6,833	- \$17,582
Lapeer	\$6,023	\$10,272	+ \$4,249		\$38,665	\$54,332	+ \$15,667
Leelanau	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$802	+ \$802
Lenawee	\$14,514	\$5,169	- \$9,345		\$11,000	\$0	- \$11,000
Livingston	\$14,521	\$9,363	- \$5,158		\$272,854	\$243,025	- \$29,829
Luce	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Mackinac	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$921	+ \$921
Macomb	\$2,012,048	\$1,740,381	- \$271,667		\$69,702	\$229,974	\$160,272
Manistee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Marquette	\$60,786	\$11,641	- \$49,145		\$0	\$0	\$0
Mason	\$0	\$660	+ \$660		\$0	\$0	\$0
Mecosta	\$10,404	\$6,657	- \$3,747		\$0	\$4,676	+ \$4,676
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Midland	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$52,125	\$8,587	- \$43,538
Missaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$11,252	\$6,626	- \$4,626		\$244,143	\$81,498	- \$162,645
Montcalm	\$1,849	\$60	- \$1,789		\$0	\$0	\$0
Montmorency	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Muskegon	\$131,211	\$16,837	- \$114,374		\$0	\$1,680	+ \$1,680
Newaygo	\$2,835	\$1,111	- \$1,724		\$5,756	\$574	- \$5,182
Oakland	\$4,571,725	\$4,608,653	+ \$36,928		\$0	\$0	\$0
Oceana	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ogemaw	\$411	\$0	- \$411		\$0	\$412	+ \$412

County	Local Police				Sheriff & Prosecutors		
	2006	2007	Change		2006	2007	Change
Ontonagon	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Osceola	\$818	\$0	- \$818		\$2,810	\$0	- \$2,810
Oscoda	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Otsego	\$0	\$1,529	+ \$1,529		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ottawa	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$8,635	\$0	- \$8,635
Presque Isle	\$585	\$0	- \$585		\$0	\$0	\$0
Roscommon	\$1,762	\$746	- \$1,016		\$2,900	\$18,497	+ \$15,597
Saginaw	\$59,381	\$65,057	+ \$5,676		\$45,117	\$53,797	+ \$8,680
Sanilac	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Schoolcraft	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Shiawassee	\$15,657	\$6,523	- \$9,134		\$8,930	\$1,145	- \$7,785
St. Clair	\$7,314	\$60,912	+ \$53,598		\$189,310	\$22,776	- \$166,534
St. Joseph	\$10,268	\$31,368	+ \$21,100		\$31,787	\$49,000	+ \$17,213
Tuscola	\$0	\$1,327	+ \$1,327		\$413	\$1,734	+ \$1,321
Van Buren	\$19,627	\$1,984	- \$17,643		\$122,471	\$0	- \$122,471
Washtenaw	\$37,539	\$27,106	- \$10,433		\$22,039	\$40,472	+ \$18,433
Wayne	\$7,062,867	\$5,872,368	-\$1,190,499		\$2,651,123	\$2,165,443	- \$485,680
Wexford	\$0	\$3,359	+ \$3,359		\$0	\$0	\$0

**APPENDIX B:**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN – MULTIJURISDICTIONAL ANALYSIS**

<b>B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.</b>	<b>F.A.N.G.</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Bay, Isabella, Midland and Saginaw.	<b>County:</b> Genesee
2006: \$330,961	2006: \$175,215
2007: \$276,878	2007: \$277,492
Change: - \$54,083	Change: + \$102,277

<b>CASS COUNTY DRUG TEAM</b>	<b>H.U.N.T.</b>
<b>County:</b> Cass	<b>Counties:</b> Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Presque Isle.
2006: \$56,244	2006: \$25,421
2007: \$267,623	2007: \$26,609
Change: + \$211,379	Change: + \$1,188

<b>C.M.E.T.</b>	<b>J.N.E.T.</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Ionia, Mecosta, Montcalm, Newaygo and Osceola.	<b>County:</b> Jackson
2006: \$94,405	2006: \$166,298
2007: \$14,489	2007: \$86,774
Change: - \$79,916	Change: - \$79,524

<b>C.O.M.E.T.</b>	<b>K.I.N.D. DRUG ENFORCEMENT TEAM</b>
<b>County:</b> Macomb	<b>County:</b> Dickinson
2006: \$258,892	2006: \$0
2007: \$273,555	2007: \$107,176
Change: + \$14,663	Change: + 107,176

<b>D.R.A.N.O.</b>	<b>K.V.E.T.</b>
<b>County:</b> Wayne	<b>County:</b> Kalamazoo
2006: \$1,547,153	2006: \$238,686
2007: \$120,594	2007: \$452,800
Change: - \$1,426,559	Change: + 214,114

<b>L.A.W.N.E.T.</b>	<b>O.M.N.I. #3</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Jackson, Livingston and Washtenaw.	<b>County:</b> Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe.
2006: \$294,477	2006: \$273,013
2007: \$50,105	2007: \$24,157
Change: - \$244,372	Change: - \$248,856

<b>M.A.G.N.E.T.</b>	<b>S.A.N.E</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Shiawassee and Gratiot.	<b>Counties:</b> Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Luce, Mackinac and Ostego.
2006: \$22,586	2006: \$149,230
2007: \$7,491	2007: \$42,639
Change: - \$15,095	Change: - \$106,591

<b>M.E.T</b>	<b>SANILAC COUNTY DRUG TASK FORCE</b>
<b>County:</b> Kent	<b>County:</b> Sanilac
2006: \$443,643	2006: \$8,302
2007: \$477,863	2007: \$32,277
Change: + \$34,220	Change: + \$23,975

<b>Metro Street Enforcement Team</b>	<b>S.S.C.E.N.T.</b>
<b>County:</b> Kent	<b>Counties:</b> Lake, Manistee, Mason, Oceana
2006: \$0	2006: \$26,709
2007: \$25,336	2007: \$42,639
Change: + \$25,336	Change: + \$15,930

<b>N.E.T.</b>	<b>ST. CLAIR CO. DRUG TASK FORCE</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Oakland	<b>County:</b> St. Clair
2006: \$161,758	2006: \$189,310
2007: \$1,104,104	2007: \$219,544
Change: + \$942,346	Change: + \$30,234



S.T.I.N.G.	TRI COUNTY METRO
<b>Counties:</b> Arenac, Crawford, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda and Roscommon.	<b>Counties:</b> Clinton, Eaton and Ingham.
2006: \$17,948	2006: \$193,526
2007: \$28,238	2007: \$179,886
Change: + \$10,290	Change: - \$13,640

S.W.E.T.	U.P.S.E.T.
<b>Counties:</b> Barry, Kalamazoo, Branch, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Cass and Van Buren.	<b>Counties:</b> Alger, Baraga, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft.
2006: \$363,942	2006: \$34,175
2007: \$408,855	2007: \$51,837
Change: + \$44,913	Change: + \$17,662

T.N.T.	W.E.M.E.T.
<b>Counties:</b> Antrim, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee and Wexford.	<b>Counties:</b> Allegan, Muskegon and Ottawa.
2006: \$154,768	2006: \$311,069
2007: \$264,313	2007: \$204,575
Change: + \$109,545	Change: - \$106,494

T.N.U.	W.W.N.
<b>Counties:</b> Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac and Tuscola.	<b>County:</b> Wayne
2006 : \$13,633	2006: \$282,686
2007: \$32,657	2007: \$174,598
Change: + \$19,024	Change: - \$108,088